

The State Chronicle

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HAL. W. AYER, - Asso. Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1890.

Equal and Exact Justice to all Men,
of Whatever State or Persuasion, Re-
ligious or Political.—Thomas Jefferson.

FOR THE MASSES OF OUR STATE
AND COUNTRY.

[From Progressive Farmer.]

Our enterprising neighbor, the STATE
CHRONICLE, is a big success as a daily,
and the weekly is better than at any
time during its existence. It not only
exhibits commendable enterprise in lay-
ing before its readers a great variety of
news and information, it warmly advo-
cates all measures tending to the relief
of the masses of our State and country.

MR. CARLISLE'S REPORT.

The Democrats will not present a Tar-
iff bill. Mr. CARLISLE will present a re-
port showing the oppressive and destruc-
tive character of the McKinley bill. This
is an undertaking that could be so
well and so thoroughly done by no man
in America as by Mr. CARLISLE. Well
posted as are many members of Con-
gress, not one can be compared with Mr.
CARLISLE in a thorough knowledge of
every detail relating to tariff taxa-
tion. Some time ago we read
a statement to the effect that he was
waited upon by a committee of intelli-
gent makers of kaolin who, desiring
more protection, desired to explain to
him all the minutiae of their operations.
He received them and they were astound-
ed to find in his room a full and complete
collection of all articles made of kaolin.
Before they had proceeded far, Mr. CAR-
LISLE began to teach these specialists in
their own line, and convinced them that
he knew more about the cost and manu-
facture of kaolin than all of them to-
gether. They were so astonished that
they withdrew without making the re-
quest which had been the object of their
visit.

He will give the country a statement
that will, in calm and judicial style,
riddle the McKinley bill and hold up its
inconsistencies and unjust protective
features to the gaze of the world.

NOTARIFF LEGISLATION.

REPRESENTATIVE McMILLIN, (who was
in Raleigh when GENERAL COX was mar-
ried,) a Democratic member of the Ways
and Means Committee, gives it as his
opinion, says the Baltimore Sun, that
there will not be any tariff legislation
during the present session of Congress.
He bases this opinion on the fact
that the two parties are so widely divid-
ed on the subject, and in addition that
there are two or more factions in the
Republican party with reference to sev-
eral important schedules, and it seems
quite impossible for them to get together
and agree upon a bill that will be sat-
isfactory to all interested. It may be
possible for the Republicans to force the
McKinley bill through the House, but
it will probably be so late in the present
session that the Senate will not have
sufficient time to fully consider the sub-
ject; hence it is likely there will be no
tariff bill before the next congressional
election. The Senate does not propose
to allow any bill of that importance to
become a law without helping to
frame its provisions, and it is possible to
derive some of the glory, if there be any,
in modifying the tariff. It will be re-
membered that the last revision of the
tariff was made under the provisions of
a bill which is handed down to history
as a Senate measure, and is known as
the Morrill bill, because SENATOR MOR-
RILL, of Vermont, chairman of the Finance
committee, had much to do with framing
it. This bill, the present tariff law, was
not finally adopted and signed by the
President until the last hours of the ses-
sion. The House was compelled to take
it on faith. Owing to the haste in its
preparation and adoption it has been
a subject of endless trouble and con-
fusion to the treasury and to importers.
Mr. McKINLEY and the other extreme
high tariff members of the committee on
ways and means continue to insist that
the dissatisfaction with the measure
agreed upon by them is not serious and
that it will soon disappear. Even if they
are correct, and they are not, as to their
party friends in the House, there is not
the slightest chance in the world that
their bill can pass the Senate.

In discussing the question of capital
punishment the St. Louis Globe Demo-
crat makes the strongest point against
abolishing it we have ever seen. It
says:

"Perhaps it would be better to im-
prison murderers for life if such a pol-
icy could be strictly enforced; but ex-
perience has proved that the practical
effect of the abolition of capital pun-
ishment is to reduce the penalty for
murder to imprisonment for seven and
one-half years on the average, and no
State can afford to establish a rule of
that sort."

SPEAKER REED'S REFUSAL.

The New York World's Washington
correspondent seems to have a perfect
understanding of the feeling in North
Carolina and other States, as is seen by
the following communication which will
interest all the readers of the CHRONICLE:

Mr. CARLISLE was savagely attacked
by the Republicans on the stump during
the last national campaign for having
refused recognition to members of the
last House who desired to move the re-
peal, under a suspension of the rules, of
the tobacco tax. The hustings in Vir-
ginia, West Virginia, North Carolina
and Tennessee, where the proposition
has for years been popular, rang with de-
clamations of the ex-Speaker for this
tyrannizing over business interests at the
behest of party. Mr. CARLISLE's expla-
nation was that the subject had been
committed under the rules of the House
to the Committee on Ways and Means,
that it had been provided for in the Com-
mittee's Tariff bill and that a vote on
the proposition as a separate matter
would be a discourtesy to the Commit-
tee, which he could not allow. The ex-
planation, however, did not silence his
critics, who held on to the end of the
campaign to the arraignment of the
Kentucky statesman and his party for
not having permitted the taking of a
vote on a proposition which they de-
clared would have carried by a large
majority.

The point did yeoman service for the
Republicans in both Virginia and North
Carolina, and was a factor in the return
of members like BOWDEN, from the for-
mer State, and BROWDER and EMMETT
from the latter. The people were promised
faithfully that if the Republicans were
restored to power a repeal of the tobacco
tax should be one of the first acts of
the Fifty-first Congress. The Democrats
of the House decided, through a sense of
fair play, not to press the Republicans for
a redemption of this promise, but to
wait and see what the Ways and Means
committee would do about it. It was
not therefore until after the McKinley
tariff bill appeared, which provides
merely for a reduction of the tobacco
tax from eight to four cents per pound,
that they determined to expose the
double-dealing of the Republicans on the
subject.

Here follows the petition signed by
the North Carolina, Virginia and other
members of Congress, requesting
SPEAKER REED to recognize HON. H. ST.
GEORGE TUCKER on Monday for the pur-
pose of moving a suspension of the rules
and putting upon its passage a bill abol-
ishing the entire tax on tobacco. We
have already published this petition.

SPEAKER REED made no reply to the pe-
tition. But in order that the proof of his refusal
to recognize a member for the purpose of
moving the repeal of the tobacco tax
might be positively beyond all question,
Mr. TUCKER rose in his place and several
times endeavored to catch the
Speaker's eye for recognition, but to no
purpose. Mr. REED, who had accepted the
petition as a warning, could not be
induced to look in Mr. TUCKER's direc-
tion. The refusal, though not so open
or so frank as that of Mr. CARLISLE,
was quite as effective as his, and put
Mr. REED, for all his party's promises
on the subject, into the same much-
denounced category with his predecessor.

Mr. BROWDER, of North Carolina, who
has made two successful canvasses for
Congress on a platform of free tobacco,
and who bolted his party and voted for
the Mills bill because it was his only op-
portunity to keep the promise he had
made his people, said to the correspond-
ent of THE WORLD to-day:

"The McKinley tariff bill should have
recommended free tobacco. We have
promised the people that and we should
keep our promises. I shall move, when
the bill is taken up in the House, to
make tobacco free, and I believe the
proposition will carry."

NEGROES SEEKING EMANCIPA-
TION FROM POLITICAL BOSSES.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, the well known
negro politician from Franklin who has
twice served in the Legislature, and who
refused a position in Washington which
involved manual labor, has gone into
the newspaper business. His paper is
printed in Raleigh but we have not been
favored with a copy. It is stated that
in the first issue he makes the following
utterance:

"There will be in a few days letters
sent out inviting a conference of the
leading gentlemen at the city of Raleigh,
or some other place to take into
consideration the many important
questions that are now being discussed
relative to the negro. The time has
come, in our opinion, when the negro
should act more for himself, and not
allow himself to be buffeted and bartered
by carpet-baggers and negro-baters as
in the past. As it is said that we are
liberated from our old masters, we now
wish to be liberated from Boss Man-
ning, 'negro savage' Russell, Shaffer
and the whole crew. The editor of this
paper has a thousand times more respect
for Governor Fowle, Governor Jarvis,
for Governor Seales, Senator Vance and
Senator Ransom than either of them.
From such, the negroes, that is, the
respectable portion of them, will rid
themselves yet. Wait and see."

THE CHRONICLE has read expressions
like the above in, these many days, from
aggressive negroes, but after a strong
and vigorous pronouncement in favor
of freedom from political bosses, nothing
further has been learned. But this
time we will follow the advice John gives:
"Wait and see." We are waiting.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of Wilmington, is
already spoken of as the first president
of the Baptist Female College.

OPPOSED TO HARRYING THE
SOUTH.

[Baltimore Sun.]

Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW has added
his opinion to that of many others of
the ablest and best of Northern Republi-
cans, that it will be most unwise for
Congress to enact any additional politi-
cal legislation affecting the South. Mr.
DEPEW's opinion is based on the result
of his own personal observations during
his recent visit to the South. It is in
accord with the prevailing sentiment at
the North. Outside of a few isolated
demagogues and an insignificant number
of partisan journals of no particular
character or influence, there is no pres-
sure for any more political legislation
except among the few men in the Senate
and the House who derive all their
prominence and notoriety from their
efforts to perpetuate sectional animosity.
These men, not caring that they are run-
ning counter to the wishes and the in-
terests of the people of the country,
have determined to carry out their
schemes at all hazards. Not satisfied
with the bills already pending, the re-
publican majority of the Senate commit-
tee on privileges and elections has au-
thorized its chairman, Mr. HOAR, to
prepare a national election law. There
could be no better hand than Mr. HOAR's
to frame the bitterest and most oppres-
sive partisan measure.

THE differences that existed in the
Episcopal Church in South Carolina have
not yet been settled, and there was some
friction in the Easter elections caused
by it. St. Paul's Church, in Charleston,
declined to send delegates to the Con-
vention. The News and Courier says
that in St. Phillip's Church there were
two tickets, "one headed by GENERAL
MCGRADY, and the other by Mr. J. J.
PRINGLE SMITH. It is estimated that
the McGrady ticket is in favor of a
compromise to the extent of admitting
the REV. J. H. M. POLLARD, known as
"the bone of contention," and then of
closing the doors of the Convention
against the colored race. The SMITH
ticket, on the other hand, it is said, was
absolutely opposed to the admission of
any negro. This seems to have been the
issue, secularly stated."

The vote was forty for the McGrady
ticket, and twenty for the SMITH ticket.

BROOKLYN furnishes a thoroughly origi-
nal and unique variation of the mother-
in-law story. A certain Mr. Thayer, a
bank clerk, was sued by his wife for
limited divorce. In his answer he al-
leges cruelty on her part and dates all
his domestic unpleasantness from the
death of his wife's mother. Before that
event his spouse, he says, spent her
time quarreling with her mother and
was agreeable to him. He thinks that
if the deceased were yet in his family
he should have peace, as his wife
"would rather fight with a woman than
with a man."

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The drain of precious metals from a
country, though its effects are alleviated
by the creation of the credit-fund for
domestic payments, is therefore decid-
edly injurious to its general interests."

—THOMAS TOOLE.

THE NEGRO DOES VOTE.

Southern People Do Not Suppress the
Black Man, Says Mr. Dixon.

[From Telegram in N. Y. Herald.]

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—The Rev.
Thomas Dixon, Jr., the pastor of Twen-
ty-third street Baptist Church of New
York, was born in the South, was edu-
cated there, was a newspaper man there
and one time sat as a member of the
North Carolina Legislature. Therefore,
in the lecture on the Southern problem
which he delivered in Tremont Temple
to-night he drew largely upon his expe-
rience in what he had to advance. In
treating of the subject Mr. Dixon said
that the Southern question was seen
through a mirage, on account of the
way in which the political, the educa-
tional, the literary, the tourist, the re-
form, the newspaper, the sectional, the
hereditary and the all around steel
plated quacks and the quacks who had
failed at everything else befogged the
questions for selfish ends.

"In only two States, South Carolina
and Mississippi, is the negro in the ma-
jority. The educational test in the for-
mer State disfranchised seven-eighths of
them. The intelligent powerful classes
find ways to accomplish their pur-
poses," said Mr. Dixon, and he pointed
Bostonians to the fact that though this
is a democratic city of 80,000 majority,
Mr. Hart was elected Mayor last Decem-
ber by 2,000. There has been outrages
in the South and their perpetrators
should hang for them; but the whole
people should not be indicted. The
Southern negroes polled in the last
Presidential election sixty-seven per cent.
of their total vote by the census. In
fact," said Mr. Dixon, "they vote more
than in my opinion they ought to vote,
for 700,000 of the 1,000,000 who voted
in 1888 could not read the ballots they
cast."

In discussing the true solution of the
problem the speaker said:—"Deportation
is all nonsense. The negro will be free
when Christ shall make him free. The
negro is becoming free every day, and is
emancipating himself from those who
would make tools of him. It will take
time and patience to solve this problem.
The negro must have education of the
head, the heart and the hand. We must
have sweeping ballot reform that shall
stretch from sea to sea and from Canada
to the Gulf. Ballot reform bills must be
passed in every State in this country."

BIBLES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

New York Methodists Declare for their
Use.

(New York Herald.)

The N. Y. Methodist Conference has
passed the following resolution:

In the present state of the controversy
we hold it to be the duty of Christian
citizens of a Commonwealth Christian
in its history and in the character of its
laws to deny that the Bible is a sectarian
book, and claim for it a place wherever
the State attempts to educate youth for
the duties of citizenship.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

KID GLOVES

—AND—

Kid Glove Bargains!

FOUR-BUTTON SUEDE GLOVES!

65c. worth 90c.

Eight-Button Length Mousquetaire
Suede Gloves.

85 cents, worth \$1.25.

—AND—

OPERA SUEDE GLOVES,

28 inches long, French pertumed, \$2.25, worth
\$3.00.

—AND—

We have opened the largest stock of Kid
Gloves ever seen in Raleigh, and the special
bargains mentioned above are not poor gloves,
but cheap in the best sense of the word. It is
not a job lot of odds and ends, but regular
lines of the best makes, bought direct from
the manufacturers, and a complete list of
sizes are shown, in all the fashionable and
stylish shades suitable to the season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

—AND—

A. E. JORDAN,

Groceries and Provisions

I have a nice, new line of

Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted
Meats, Pickles and Jellies.

—FRESH LOT—

Sugar-cured Hams, Shoulders and Strips,
N. C. cured Hams and Bacon.

Best brands of Flour and Meal, Sugars,
Coffees and Teas.

Best grades of Syrup and New Crop Molasses
always on hand.

Best Goshen and fresh country Butter,
Sweet and Irish Potatoes.

For anything in the Grocery or Produce
line give me a call and I will please you
both in quality and price. Prompt delivery.

A. E. JORDAN.

—AND—

K. R. Q.

KING'S ROYAL GERMETEUR.

If you are troubled with any disease or a
complication of diseases, don't despair of
being cured, until you have given "Royal
Germeteur" a trial. It is pleasing all that are
using it and curing a great many. Many of
those that have been using this Remedy for 30
days are reporting that they are cured or re-
lieved of their trouble. To-day we received
a certificate from a party in Raleigh saying
that their baby had been cured of Bronchitis
and Indigestion with K. R. Q. It is harmless
and will cure you. Give it a trial.

A. E. JORDAN, Ag't,

Prompt Delivery. Next to Citizen's Bank.

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HIGH NOVELTIES IN TRIMMED
AND UNTRIMMED GOODS.

A full line of Children's Hats at all
Prices.

Novelties in Ribbons, Flowers, Feath-
ers and all Millinery Materials.

Orders from a distance will receive
prompt attention.

Prices reasonable and satisfaction guar-
anteed at

MISS MAGGIE REESE'S,

209 Fayetteville St.

I have this day leased my farm, CLOVER-
DALE, to J. Horace Davis and John
Bradshaw for a term of years. They have
hereby conducted the business them-
selves for me, and they propose to continue to
do so for themselves in the same manner.

RICHARD H. LEWIS,

Raleigh, N. C., April 7th, 1890.

Having leased the Cloverdale Farm we pro-
pose to furnish butter and cream of the same
quality as heretofore desired.

The patronage of former customers is so-
licitly as we guarantee to deliver nothing but
pure butter and cream.

DAVIS & BRADSHAW.

Telephone No. 118.

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Real Estate Agent,

Siler City, Chatham Co., N. C.

Correspondence solicited from all sections
of the county. Valuable farm and town lands
bought and sold. Persons desiring to locate
in this section or purchase lands will do well
to communicate with me. mh17-d&w-4m

Fertilizer Tax Refunded to the Far-
mers.

As the fertilizer tax is really, in the end,
paid by the farmers who purchase and use it,
we propose, in case we shall succeed in con-
testing the validity of the fertilizer tax law, to
refund to them twenty-five cents for each ton
of our brand of "Peruvian Mixture" purchased
and used by them during this season. We
regard this as an act of simple justice.

AMERICAN FERTILIZER CO.,

nuch 16-1m-d&w Norfolk, Va.

Magnolia Grandiflora.

For the next thirty days I will sell Magnolia
trees three to six feet high for one dollar each.
From seed bed, 3 to 6 inches, five dollars per
100. Cash with order.

A. B. FORREST,

517 Polk St., Raleigh, N. C.

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The Best and Safest of all Building
and Loan Associations.

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Capital, \$100,000.00. Assets, \$174,224.98
Surplus, \$121,357.46.

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Showing estimated cost and Profit in seven
years of ten shares.

Subscription fee, \$10

Eighty-four monthly payments, \$8 each. 672

Total cost, \$682

Received at maturity, 1,000

Net profit, \$318

Or nearly 50 per cent. on the investment.

Should the shares mature in six years the
profit will be 70 per cent. on the investment.

This is a higher rate of interest than can be re-
alized from any other reliable investment, at
the same time it has required only a small
saving each month.

ILLUSTRATION

Showing estimated cost and profit in seven
years to the borrower of \$1,000.

He subscribes for fifteen shares and pays—

Subscription fee, \$15

Five monthly payments, at \$12 per
month, 60

He applies for and receives a loan
of \$1,000

On which he pays interest at the
rate of 6 per cent. per annum, 395

(No premium is charged.)

He also pays 70 monthly payments
on his fifteen shares of \$12 per
month, 948

Making the total cost, \$1,418

His fifteen shares having matured
the Company now pays him, \$1,500

Out of which he repays the loan \$500

and has left in cash, \$1,000

He has received \$2,000 more than he has paid,
besides having had the use of \$1,000 for
seven years at a cost of not one cent.

If twenty shares are carried the net profit will
be proportionately greater.

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After five years' experience in North Caro-
lina and catering to the wants of my patrons
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ported Woollens take the best and give bet-
ter satisfaction than our domestic goods.

I have bought direct this season my entire
stock of

WOOLLENS,

consisting of first-class Diagonals, Corkscrews,
English and French Silk, Tibet Granite
Cloths, Blonny and Irish Tweeds, Vienna and
Australian Woollens, in rough and smooth
face goods.

Prices have been put lower than ever before
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